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12 ALLISON M. ROSS,  
13 Plaintiff,  
14 v.  
15 SANTA CLARA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, et al.,  
16 Defendants.

Case No. 5:14-cv-01770-EJD (HRL)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO COMPEL WORKER'S COMPENSATION RECORDS**

Re: Dkt. No. 36

17 Plaintiff Allison Ross filed this civil rights action, claiming that she was subjected to an  
18 unlawful search and seizure and arrest. According to her complaint, late on the night of December  
19 31, 2009 she "facilitated" a call to the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department for help in a  
20 possible home invasion. Ross claims that deputies who arrived on the scene unlawfully detained  
21 her, illegally entered her home, and conducted an unlawful search of the premises. Ross further  
22 alleges that she was wrongfully arrested for being under the influence, and that defendants planted  
23 narcotics in her home, caused her to ingest water spiked with methamphetamines, and tampered  
24 with her blood sample in order to manufacture a false positive for narcotics. Plaintiff asserts  
25 claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, as well as several pendent state law claims for relief. Her  
26 thirteenth and fourteenth claims for relief allege that defendants engaged in a conspiracy to  
27 fabricate evidence against her and a conspiracy to deprive her of her Fourteenth Amendment due  
28 process rights through the alleged tampering with and falsification of evidence.

1        In deposition, Ross testified that she believes she is being targeted as part of a conspiracy  
2 by the Sheriff's Department to retaliate against her husband, David Campagna, for filing a  
3 worker's compensation claim. Campagna, a former County correctional officer, is not a party to  
4 this suit.

5        Defendants subpoenaed Campagna's worker's compensation records. Citing his right to  
6 privacy, Campagna objected to the disclosure of those documents. Arguing that the records are  
7 relevant to plaintiff's conspiracy claims and claim for punitive damages, defendants now move for  
8 an order compelling production, as well as for entry of a suitable protective order. Campagna  
9 opposes the motion. The matter is deemed suitable for determination without oral argument, and  
10 the July 28, 2015 hearing is vacated.<sup>1</sup> Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). Upon consideration of the moving and  
11 responding papers, the court grants defendants' motion.

12        Campagna argues that the requested records have nothing to do with plaintiff's claims and  
13 says that his wife's testimony about his worker's compensation claim was merely her speculation  
14 about defendants' possible "secret motivation" for targeting her. Parties may obtain discovery  
15 about any non-privileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
16 26(b)(1). "Relevance under Rule 26(b)(1) is construed more broadly for discovery than for trial."  
17 Truswal Sys. Corp. v. Hydro-Air Eng'g, Inc., 813 F.2d 1207, 1211 (Fed.Cir.1987). "Relevant  
18 information need not be admissible at the trial if the discovery appears reasonably calculated to  
19 lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

20        Citing Katzman v. Los Angeles Cnty. Metro. Transp. Authority, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, No.  
21 13-cv-00438-LHK, 2014 WL 5698207 at \*11 (N.D. Cal., Nov. 4, 2014), Campagna argues that  
22 defendants' alleged "secret motivation" is irrelevant to a conspiracy claim, and contends that  
23 conspiracy "is not a cause of action." (Dkt. 43, Opp. at 5). The cited portion of Katzman,  
24 however, says nothing of the kind. There, all the court said was that "because conspiracy is not  
25 itself a *tort* under § 1983, a claimed conspiracy to violate § 1983 must always have an underlying

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27 <sup>1</sup> With respect to this particular discovery matter, this court previously granted defendants' request  
28 to be excused from compliance with the undersigned's Standing Order re Civil Discovery  
Disputes. Dkt. 34.

1 constitutional violation.” Id. (emphasis added). Ross’ conspiracy claims clearly are premised on  
2 an alleged violation of her Fourteenth Amendment due process rights.

3 Campagna next argues that, because he is a non-party, defendants are required to make a  
4 stronger showing of relevance than they would if they were seeking discovery from a party, citing  
5 Laxalt v. McClatchy, 116 F.R.D. 455, 458 (D. Nev. 1986) (“The rule is thus well established that  
6 nonparties to litigation enjoy greater protection from discovery than normal parties.”). Nonparties  
7 are not, however, immune from discovery; and, this court readily concludes that defendants have  
8 made the requisite showing of relevance here. When asked in deposition why she believes the  
9 County Sheriff’s Department is targeting her, Ross clearly identified Campagna’s worker’s  
10 compensation claim as one of the reasons, i.e., “to see if they could get him on some kind of  
11 Workers’ Comp fraud.” (Dkt. 36-3, Harris Decl., Ex. B at 165:23-24). Contrary to Campagna’s  
12 arguments, this strikes the court as more than speculative musing by plaintiff. It appears to be her  
13 theory of the case (or one of them), and she has put Campagna’s worker’s compensation records at  
14 issue. Moreover, defendants correctly note that in assessing plaintiff’s request for punitive  
15 damages, “a jury may award punitive damages under section 1983 either when a defendant’s  
16 conduct was driven by evil motive or intent, or when it involved a reckless or callous indifference  
17 to the constitutional rights of others.” Morgan v. Woessner, 997 F.2d 1244, 1255 (9th Cir. 1993)  
18 (citations omitted).

19 Campagna nevertheless maintains that the requested records should not be produced  
20 because they are private. “In California, the right to privacy is set forth in Article I, Section I of  
21 the California Constitution.” Ragge v. MCA/Universal Studios, 165 F.R.D. 601, 604 (C.D. Cal.  
22 1995). The right to privacy, however, is not absolute and may “be invaded for litigation  
23 purposes.” Id. While federal courts are to give that privacy right some weight, this court’s  
24 essential task is to determine whether Campagna’s privacy right outweighs defendants’ legitimate  
25 interest in discovery of the requested records. This court concludes that it does not.

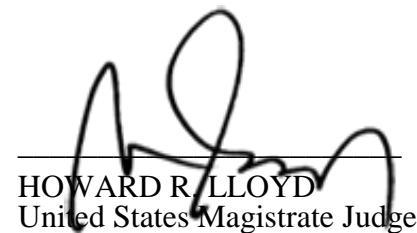
26 As discussed, the scope of pre-trial discovery is very broad, and defendants have  
27 established that the requested records are highly relevant. Compelling their disclosure therefore  
28 comports with the liberal policy of discovery under the Federal Rules and the truth-seeking

1 function of such discovery. While there will be some intrusion on Campagna's privacy interests  
2 in the contents of the records, this court finds that compelling their disclosure, solely for use in this  
3 litigation, will only be minimally invasive and that any intrusion will be further minimized by  
4 entering a suitable protective order limiting the use and dissemination of those documents.<sup>2</sup>  
5 Moreover, it appears that the information in those records is not available from any other source,  
6 except for Campagna's testimony.<sup>3</sup> In view of the highly relevant nature of the documents,  
7 however, as well as the broad scope of discovery, this court finds that defendants are entitled to  
8 discovery of the documents themselves in addition to Campagna's testimony about them.

9 Based on the foregoing, defendants' motion to compel production of Campagna's worker's  
10 compensation records is granted. The records shall be produced forthwith.

11 SO ORDERED.

12 Dated: July 23, 2015



13 HOWARD R. LLOYD  
14 United States Magistrate Judge

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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26 <sup>2</sup> The court has reviewed defendants' proposed protective order and finds its terms to be sufficient  
27 to protect the subject documents. Having received no objections to defendants' proposed  
protective order, this court will enter it as an order (with some modification).

28 <sup>3</sup> Defendants also subpoenaed Campagna for deposition, but he refused to testify. This court has  
since granted defendants' motion to compel his testimony. Dkt. 51.

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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